

U. S. TROOPS TO FRANCE WILSON SIGNS ARMY BILL

Pershing to Take Regulars Over at Earliest Practicable Date to Support Our Allies; Roosevelt Division Turned Down.

REGISTRATION DAY JUNE 5 NEXT

President Issues Proclamation Setting Forth Provisions of Bill and Penalties of Imprisonment For Attempt to Escape Conscription—All Young Men Between 21 and 30 Must Appear at Voting Places to Register or By Mail if Unable to Be There—A Nation in Arms

Washington, D. C., May 18.—President Wilson tonight ordered that a division of regular troops commanded by Major General John J. Pershing be sent to France at the earliest practicable date.

This is the answer of America to France's plea that the Stars and Stripes be carried to the fighting front without delay to hearten the soldiers battling there with concrete evidence that a powerful ally has come to their support against German aggression.

Announcement of the order followed signing of the selective draft war army bill by the president and the issuing of a statement that under advice of military experts on both sides of the water the president could not employ volunteers nor avail himself of the "fine vigor and enthusiasm" of former President Roosevelt for the expedition.

The army law provided for an alternate force of approximately 2,000,000 men to back up the first troops to go to the front. When the bill had been signed, the President fixed his name to a proclamation calling upon all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, to register themselves for military service on June 5 next. The proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift ten million men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers, without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or being harsh on those at home.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill signed tonight, follows:

"A proclamation by the president of the United States:

Whereas congress has enacted and the president signs on the 18th day of May, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Section 5, that all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president; and upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the National Guard and naval militia, while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for registration, to submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirement of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction; and the person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered; provided, that in the case of the district, preference shall be given in courts trying the same to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act provided further that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided, who shall have attained their 21st birthday and who shall not have attained their 31st birthday on or before the day set for registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to the forces hereby authorized unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided; provided further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of residence of any persons liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail, the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed, shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondents in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the war department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made in direction given thereunder, who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having or exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect regulation, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other persons for service under the provisions of this act, or regulation made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evade, or aid another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations or who, in any manner shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year; if subject to military law shall be tried by court martial and suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several states and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents in the several states and territories, of the District of Columbia and the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

"And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several states and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the fifth day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent home. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday on or before the day here named, are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps, and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

"And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be instructed as to how they may be registered by agents. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the county in which they have their permanent home may register by mail, but their mailed registration card must reach the places in which they have their permanent home by the day named herein. Those should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instruction as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to

ARMY BILL IN A NUTSHELL.

Forces Not to Be Summoned before September 1st.

Raising of armed forces by the selective draft system. Imposed upon all males between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, subject to registration and certain exemptions from service.

Increasing the regular army to maximum war strength.

Instituting into the federal service of National Guard units.

Enlisting of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with addition of 500,000 if deemed necessary.

Enlisting, if the president sees fit, of four divisions of volunteer infantry. (The Roosevelt amendment.)

Increasing the pay of all enlisted men as follows: \$15 additional monthly for those now receiving less than \$21, comprising the bulk of the army, graduated downward to \$6 additional monthly for those receiving \$45 or more.

Prohibiting sale of liquor at or near army training camps, and otherwise protecting morals of the soldiers.

present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerks of counties and of cities of over 30,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from non-residents are expected are authorized to establish such sub-agencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain, to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army than is France, than the men beneath the battle flags. It is, must be so, with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good.

Thus through a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip hammer for the forging of great guns and the expert machinist desires to march with the flag the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his leverette. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

"The significance of this cannot be overestimated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

"The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals of which this nation is consecrated. It is important that these ideals, no less than the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

"It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial needs prescribe that it is not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every

VOLUNTEERS A WAR HINDRANCE

Wilson Cannot See Any Value in Colonel's Division

ROOSEVELT SILENT

President Says Responsibility Rests With Him and Best Must Be Used

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The president's statement follows: "I shall not avail myself at any rate at the present stage of the war of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most important purpose contemplated by this legislation, the prompt creation and early use of an effective army and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authority an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-president who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time nor the occasion for compliment nor for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step in every particular under expert and professional advice from both sides of the water.

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provision of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service and they were men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready.

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate, definite means of military action. What these means are I know from the month of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusion, and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attention upon those means and let everything else wait.

"I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the arguments of policy for a personal gratification or advantage."

CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA

Measure To Be Introduced in Parliament to Raise Large Force

Ottawa, Canada, May 18.—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, declared in an address here today that a measure of conscription would be introduced shortly in the Canadian parliament.

The premier expressed the belief that the time had now arrived when the authorities should be invoked to supply reinforcements for the men at the front. Sir Robert declared he had promised to provide such reinforcements and declared that early proposals would be made for enlistments upon a compulsory selective basis of a force of not less than 50,000 men and not more than 100,000.

A large number of the casualties were due to the explosion of the torpedo, which struck where there happened to be many soldiers. The boats were smartly launched but one of them was smashed and many lives were lost.

The Cameroun was about for 40 minutes after she was torpedoed, which enabled torpedo boat destroyers to run alongside the wounded vessel. Soldiers from the Cameroun jumped on these boats in succession. The destroyers ceased taking on men as soon as they had obtained their full complement.

By the President, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

ENGLISH FIGHT WITH ITALIANS

Their Heavy Artillery Battering Austrians on Isonzo

6,500 MADE PRISONER

Germany Stop Counter Attacking in France, But Form Densely Against the Russians

British heavy artillery, whose destructive effectiveness made historic Somme and Arras offensives, is co-operating with the Italians in the latest attempt to drive the Austrians from the line on the Isonzo. Against the combined British and Italian artillery fire the Austrians have failed in attempts to recapture lost ground between Gorizia and Tolmino. At four points along the line the Austrians have made repeated attacks, but all efforts were checked by artillery fire and infantry counter attacks. Meanwhile, under the cover of the artillery, the Italians are busily fortifying captured positions and preparing for another forward movement. In addition to the taking of much war material, Rome reports the capture of nearly 6,500 prisoners.

Artillery actions only are reported from the British front around Arras. The Germans apparently have given up hope of retaking Bullecourt and other strategic positions now in British hands and admit the evacuation of Bullecourt. Crown Prince Rupprecht has made no new counter attacks.

Along the Aisne and in Champagne the German Crown Prince also has given up his fruitless counter attacks, but continues to exchange violent artillery firing with the French heavy guns.

Dense German formations, Petrograd says, have attempted an attack against Russian positions near Schelov in Volhynia, but were driven back. There have been no reports of strong German attacks along the line from Riga to the Rumanian-Bukovina borders since a few days after the fall of the Romanoff dynasty.

DECIDE TO HOLD TAX BILL TO FIRST AMOUNT

NOT TO ATTEMPT TO RAISE SUM OF \$2,245,000,000

Washington, D. C., May 18.—A stormy session of the house ways and means committee today resulted in a final decision not to attempt to raise through the pending war revenue bill a total of \$2,245,000,000. Secretary McAdoo's estimate of half the cost of the first year of the war. The advisability of raising approximately \$400,000,000 by bond issue for the purchase of ships was discussed, and a tentative decision was reached to modify the second class mail rates and automobiles and musical instruments tax section of the measure.

Republicans declared at the outset of the meeting that they would combat any attempt to write into the bill the \$445,000,000 difference between the original total of the measure and the secretary's latest war cost estimate. Pressure for such a proposal, they declared, would result in abandonment of their agreement to support the committee measure.

Convinced of the inequality of the zone rate system on second class mail matter now contained in the bill, the committee virtually decided to substitute the Moon proposal now included in a post office bill which would fix a flat rate of one cent a pound on reading matter and the parcel post zone rate on advertising matter. Under this plan publishers would make their returns to the post office department and be charged accordingly.

TRANSPORT SUNK WITH LOSS OF 140 SOLDIERS

CAMEROUNA TORPEDOED REPORT OF ADMIRALTY STATES

London, England, May 17.—Delayed.—The British admiralty issued the following statement for newspapers of Saturday.

"The British transport Camerouna, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15. One hundred forty men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

"The survivors of the Camerouna say the vessel was torpedoed in fine, calm weather in the afternoon. The submarine was not seen.

A large number of the casualties were due to the explosion of the torpedo, which struck where there happened to be many soldiers. The boats were smartly launched but one of them was smashed and many lives were lost.

The Camerouna was about for 40 minutes after she was torpedoed, which enabled torpedo boat destroyers to run alongside the wounded vessel. Soldiers from the Camerouna jumped on these boats in succession. The destroyers ceased taking on men as soon as they had obtained their full complement.

RECRUIT GUARD TOWARSTRENGTH

War Department Will Draft Militia Into Regular Army

MEANS 329,000 MEN

Would Be First to Join Pershing At Front Followed By Conscripts

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Even before the bill was signed the war department announced that the full strength of the National Guard would be drafted into the United States army beginning July 15 and concluding August 5. Orders to bring the regiments to full war strength immediately accompanied the notification sent to all governors. A minimum of 329,000 fighting men will be brought to the colors under these orders supplementing the 200,000 regulars who will be under arms by June 15.

It is from these forces that the first army to join General Pershing at the front will be drawn to be followed within a few months by recurring waves from the selective draft armies, the first 500,000 of whom will be mobilized September 1. Following is the text of the terse announcement of the war department as to General Pershing's expedition.

"The president has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops under command of General John Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and a staff will proceed the troops abroad.

"It is requested that no details or speculation with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, or other items be carried by the press other than the official bulletin given out by the war department relating thereto."

General Pershing has been in Washington some days. He was personally summoned by Secretary Baker from the Southern Department, which was under his command until tonight's order was issued. The man who led the expedition into Mexico and handled its difficult task with such judgment and skill as to win for him the complete confidence of the President and his advisors, has worked hard on plans for the expedition to France. He has been in daily conference with Secretary Baker, Major General Bliss, acting chief of staff, with department officials co-operating in preparation of the forces he will lead against the Germans and also with First General Bridges, head of the military section of the British mission, and a veteran of the battle of France.

Notwithstanding that either French or British officers have been able to furnish in the way of information has not been lacking, there is no intimation that the regular forces which will go are being selected with the greatest care.

No inkling of the plans for that division have been allowed to leak out. It is known, however, that orders have gone forward to officers of tried judgment and long experience to prepare for foreign service.

The number of men in the expeditionary force has not been disclosed. A division at armed war strength number 25,000 men of all arms.

New York, May 18.—Orders to recruit the New York State National Guard to its full war strength have not yet been received at division headquarters here but officers have been informed unofficially that the guard will be ordered to mobilize July 15.

The following units of the guard have not yet been called into the federal service:

The 1st, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 69th regiments of infantry; the 8th, 9th and 13th coast defense commands; the 22nd engineers, squadron A and eight troops of the first cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th field hospitals, and ambulance companies; the first battalion signal corp and supply train.

BRAZIL TO REVOKE NEUTRALITY

Dispatch Comes from Southern Capital of Intention.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 17.—Delayed.—It is believed that Brazil will shortly revoke the decree of neutrality as affecting the war between the United States and Germany.

The Brazilian government severed diplomatic relations with Germany April 11 and 28, a proclamation of neutrality with respect to the war between the United States and Germany was issued.

Further action was left in the hands of congress which was to convene on May 3. There have been no reports of any decision action by the Brazilian congress.

\$200,000 Fire at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, May 18.—Fire from explosion of unknown cause in the chloroform manufacturing plant of the Electro Chemical company here this afternoon has caused \$200,000 damage and endangered the entire milling district.

At 7 o'clock tonight the fire was under control. Early rumors that there had been loss of life in the factory burned were declared groundless by police and firemen. Several firemen were overcome by smoke, but none were in a serious condition.

BRITISH LOSE IN NAVAL BRUSH

Austrians Sink 14 Drifters in the Adriatic

CRUISER TORPEDOED

H. M. S. Dartmouth Damaged As She Was Withdrawing After Pursuing Enemy

London, England, May 18.—The British admiralty announced that 14 drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic sea and that the British first cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement but reached port safely.

The admiralty stated that the British warships Dartmouth and Bristol pursued the Austrian vessels to a point near Cattaro, when battleships coming to their assistance the British vessels were compelled to withdraw. The statement reads:

"The admiralty announces that from reports received from the read admiralty commanding the Adriatic squadron supplemented by the Italian official communication it appears that early Tuesday morning an Austrian force consisting of light cruisers subsequently re-enforced by destroyers raided the allied drifter line and succeeded in sinking 14 British drifters from which, according to the Austrian communication, 72 prisoners were taken.

"His majesty's ship Dartmouth with the Italian rear admiral aboard and H. M. S. Bristol immediately chased the enemy off assisted by French and Italian destroyers. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy and continuous fire until near Cattaro when some enemy battleships coming out in support of their cruisers, our vessels drew off.

"Italian airmen after a battle in the air attacked the Austrian warships outside Cattaro and confidently affirmed that one of the enemy's cruisers was on fire and being taken in tow off Cattaro in a sinking condition. One other of the enemy's cruisers was reported by the British admiralty as badly damaged.

"During her passage back the Dartmouth was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine but returned to port with three men killed, one officer and four men missing, and believed to be dead, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties to our ships."

SUGGESTS ALLIES GIVE UP WHEAT CONTRACTS

THEIR HEAVY BIDDING CAUSED PRICES TO ADVANCE

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Suggestions that the allies be asked to relinquish some of their wheat contracts in the United States as a means of stabilizing the market were discussed with Herbert C. Hoover today by representatives of the Chicago board of trade.

Wheat traders declare one cause for the recent sharp advance in prices was the heavy bidding of the allies.

Relinquishment of contracts would not affect actual shipments in any way grain men say, because the country cannot export any more wheat than it has on hand, no matter how much contracts call for.

Representatives of grain exchanges after seeing Mr. Hoover issued a statement advising creation of a government food administration for the duration of the war.

George W. Anderson of Boston, special assistant to the attorney general in charge of food investigations, told the house agricultural committee that unless buying prices were checked a social upheaval might be expected.

Mr. Anderson urged that the anti-monopoly food control bill legislation be passed promptly.

"Changes that a nation's food supply were made today.

The charges were turned over to the justice department and the Federal Trade commission.

A prohibition bill, introduced in the house today by Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee, would prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquor.

ROOSEVELT STATEMENT.

Yesterday, May 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt declined tonight to comment on President Wilson's refusal of his offer to raise a volunteer army for immediate service in France.

"I have nothing to say tonight," he stated. "I wired to President Wilson this afternoon, offering to raise two divisions for immediate service and if he desired two others."

Colonel Roosevelt expressed keen interest in the news of General Pershing's orders to lead an expeditionary force of regulars to France. General Pershing is one of the few regular army officers Colonel Roosevelt has often mentioned as suitable to command the initial American overseas forces.

OTSEGO COUNTY NEWS

SCHUYLER LAKE IMPROVEMENTS

Plans of Cortland to Occupy Universalist Pulpit

June 18—Rev. J. H. Allen will preach in the Universalist church at Schuyler Lake on Sunday evening at 7:30. The pastor is Rev. J. H. Allen.

First Deaf Conference

Deaf conference will be held at Schuyler Lake on Sunday evening at 7:30. The pastor is Rev. J. H. Allen.

Miss Horton Thankful

Miss Horton is thankful for the help she has received from the community. She is now recovering from her illness.

Persons

Persons who have been mentioned in the news include: Mr. J. H. Allen, Rev. J. H. Allen, and others. They are all active in the community.

FALST OLEO FALST

Falst Oleo Falst is a new product that has been introduced. It is a high-quality oil that is suitable for use in various applications.

Methodist Church will hold a service on Sunday at 10:30. The pastor is Rev. J. H. Allen.

Rev. G. G. Tanton Moving

Rev. G. G. Tanton is moving to a new residence. He is currently staying at the hotel in Schuyler Lake.

Sale of Property

Property will be sold on Sunday at 10:30. The sale is being held by the court.

W. C. T. Institute

W. C. T. Institute is a new organization that has been formed. It is dedicated to the improvement of the community.

DELAWARE COUNTY NEWS

O & W FIRM INJURED

O & W Firm is injured. The firm is currently recovering from the damage.

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THE STAR, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917

Bridgman Old Fellows Here

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THE STAR, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917

Bridgman Old Fellows Here

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Oneonta Dept. Store, Inc.

155-161 MAIN ST. ALSO ENTRANCE ON WALL STREET ONEONTA, N. Y.



Winsome Waists for Winsome Girls

The New Wirthmor's for \$1.00

It cannot be questioned; a winsome waist adds a lot to any girl's attractiveness. It gives a finishing touch to her entire appearance, in a sense, sets off whatever else she is appalled in. Though costing but a dollar, it can be truthfully said Wirthmor's possesses this attribute; a quality that has endeared them to thousands of discriminating women everywhere.

Close co-operation with the maker, with the large resulting savings in making and selling costs, makes possible the sale of the Wirthmor at \$1.00.

At the Movies

An interesting program has been prepared at the movies for Saturday evening. Jimmy Whelan in "Vanity" and "Good Wholesome Drama" and comedy.

Hobart Party Visit Stamford O. L. S.

A party of eight members of the Hobart lodge O. L. S. visited the Stamford lodge last evening. Three members were initiated into the Stamford lodge. The Hobart people report a very enjoyable time.

Telephone Co. Ties New Schedule.

The Rost Telephone company has tied new tariff schedules with the Public Service commission to go into effect the fifteenth of June. Under the new schedule the rate for business places in Hobart will be \$24 per year instead of \$21 for residence on individual line \$12 instead of \$18 on room party lines the rate for residences is raised from \$12 to \$15 and for business places from \$12 to \$18. At the Stamford Exchange and Dayport central telephone rates are also advanced \$8 per year.

Briefly Stated

Mr. George P. H. is spending the day with Mrs. George H. at Stamford. Dr. P. H. accompanied Mrs. Whelan of South Kortright to Albany yesterday to consult a specialist. Mrs. Margaret Wilson of Stamford has been visiting Mrs. Russell Clark for several days. The complete girls will sell popcorn at the movies Saturday evening. Mrs. M. K. Plazie returned from Schenectady this afternoon. Word has reached here of the death of Mrs. T. Gage of Belvidere, Ill. who with her wife and her sister Mrs. Plazie were summer visitors here two years ago, occupying rooms in Miss Anna Clark's house.

BLOOMVILLE BULLETIN

Neighborhood Club Meeting Postponed Until Saturday, June 2

Bloomville, May 18.—The meeting of the Neighborhood club which was to have been held Saturday of this week at H. M. Davidson's has been postponed until Saturday, June 2. At that time it is hoped that the crops will be in the ground and the farmers and their families will have a little more leisure.

Birth of a Son

A son was born Monday, May 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Myles P. Traver of this village at the home of Mrs. Traver, parents Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Traver of Delhi.

To Rebuild His Barn

William D. Cess, whose barn burned recently is preparing to rebuild as soon as possible and work on the foundation is already begun.

UTICA BETTING MERRY PAGE IN BIG GARDEN CAMPAIGN

Utica is setting a merry pace for other progressive eastern cities in its plant the garden campaign. As advocated by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington.

Men women and children of Utica are all prepared for a tremendous spring drive on high prices by the heaviest planting of foodstuffs the city has ever known. Utica's food garden commission, of which Rev. William C. Selleck is secretary, is directing the garden planting campaign. The three newspapers of the city have given liberal space in promoting the plan, using daily bulletins of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

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FREE BIBLE LECTURE!

Under the Auspices of International Bible Students' Association

AT 8 P. M. It is the duty of every Christian to be acquainted with the Bible. This is the only way to know the truth and to live a happy life.

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Shoes

The more particular you are about your Shoes, the more you will enjoy looking at our Assortment for Spring Wear.

SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Ralph W. Murdock
SHOES

175 Main St. Terms Cash

Be Sure to Attend
the CHI-NAMEL
DEMONSTRATION

By Factory Expert

MAY 19-21-22

At Our Store

TOWNSEND'S
HARDWARE COMPANY

The Specialty Shop

SATURDAY
SPECIALS

Children's Dresses \$2.00
Sizes 8 to 12 Years
The Green Lin Brown White
14 in. or 16 in. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 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AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY ONEONTA

BUICK

R. W. Hume, Distributor, Otego and Delaware, Wall street, Oneonta.

CADILLAC

J. A. Dewar, Distributor, Otego Co., Oneonta.

Cole - Velie - Grant and "Republic" Truck

Fred N. VanWier, 14-16-18 Dietz Street Otego and Delaware Distributor

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Oneonta Sales Co., Otego, Delaware, Distributors.

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Oneonta Sales Co., 52-55 Market St., Oneonta.

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STEVENS HARDWARE CO., INC. Sporting and Motor Goods.

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Arthur M. Butts, Garage and Sales Room 254 Main street. Repairs and supplies.

SALES-ROOMS

Branch of the Francis Motor Sales Co.

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Saxon Sales Co., Rooms 5 and 10 Market street. Distributors Otego, Delaware and Schoharie.

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Garage and Repair Shop Rear of The Oneonta Hotel

BUICK, COLE, VELIE, GRANT G. M. C. Service

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Service Station. Auto Repairing, 440 Main St. Phone 1058-J

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Auto Repair Shop. Auto Livery. Vulcanizing. 91 Chestnut street. Shop, phone 939-J. House, phone 497-2

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Successor to A. S. Wright. Opposite D. & H. station. Repairing, supplies, all kinds of machine work, oxy-acetylene welding of all metals. Battery charging and repairing.

THE ELLIOTT GARAGE (New Departure)

Advantages: individual style, central location, circle drive, heated, fire proof, gasoline, oils, compressed air. Machine shop and stalls to rent. 23 to 25 Trade street.

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General Auto Repair Work, 101 Main street, Oneonta.

TAXI SERVICE

Leaves on short distances. Phone 906-J. W. W. Casskins, 12 Broad St.

Taxi Cab Service

Seven passenger Studebaker—day or night. Station House Club. Phone 280-J2. Frank Worthington

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Taxi service. Day or Night. Wright's Garage.

Wash and Oil Room

Your car washed, oiled, prompt service. Johnson's, rear Terrell & Campbell.

High View Hotel

Oneonta's Only Temperance Inn. OLMSTEAD & DWYER, Props. 107 Elm Street 107

Renovated and Newly Furnished

American and European Service

Sunday Dinners a Specialty

Tourist and the Traveling Public will find this a most home-like place. RATES: \$1.50 per Day and Up; \$10 per Week. Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated.

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107 ELM STREET, ONEONTA

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Tastes like a candy. No harmful drugs. Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills are sold in all drug stores. Take one or two. Buy of your favorite druggist. DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for the relief of women's ailments. Sold by druggists everywhere.

BIG WOODEN FLEETS TO THWART U BOATS: SHIPPING BOARD IS RUSHING COMPLETION

Each Vessel Will Have a Capacity of 3,500 Tons and Be 290 Feet Long — Will Keep Our Allies Abroad Supplied With Food.

Estimated That Our Shipyards Can Turn Out a Total of 200,000 Tons a Month, Sufficient For Needs, Including Reserve Supply.

GERMANY'S unprecedented submarine warfare may have a precedent after all, so far as results go, in the ancient case of the boat that jumped up one foot and fell back two feet every day in its efforts to get out of a hole.

Germany is the boat. Her one foot jumps may be measured by the tonnage of the cargo ships she is destroying for the purpose of starving her enemies by shutting off their supplies. Of course the sinking of hospital ships does not have any direct bearing on this problem, because it is merely a matter of arithmetic and not of sentiment. The two foot falling back is measured by the new tonnage that the United States has set itself to provide by constructing wooden vessels with various modifications on a type long since abandoned as unprofitable in an age of steel, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Imagine a schooner of the coasting trade without sails, with her masts

the building or operating of ships.

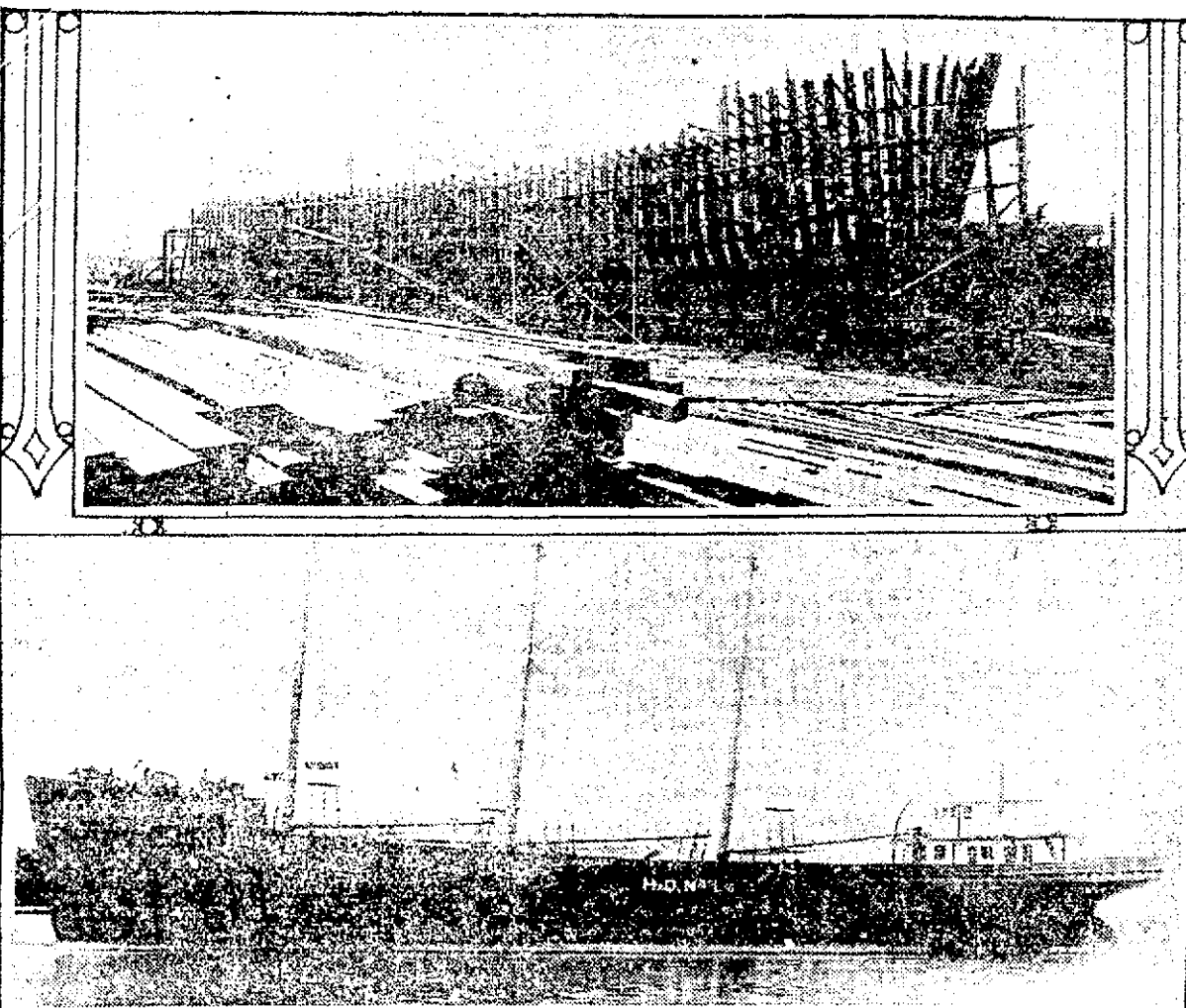
But each, working independently as an individual American citizen desirous of contributing at least an idea to the work of defeating Prussia, arrived at the one conclusion that the only thing to do was to build ships, and more ships and turn them out so quickly that the submarines could be outplayed by sheer force of numbers of food-carrying vessels.

Clark's first notion was that the thing should be done in steel; that quantities of vessels, made in standardized parts and shapes, could be put together in a hurry and turned off after the manner of small autos. But he soon discovered that the steel would not be available in the required quantities for quick emergency work. So he substituted wood for steel and submitted his plan to P. A. S. Franklin and J. P. Morgan & Co. They both told him to hurry to Washington and tell the shipping board about it. He did that and found that Eustis was

time of construction and serve the purpose almost as well as old, more seasoned timber. The difference is so slight that the timber supply factor of the enterprise offers no material difficulty. The wood that will be used will be Oregon fir in the Pacific coast yards, long leaf yellow pine in the south and pine in the Maine yards.

Although the wooden shipbuilding industry in this country long since went into a decline, there are at least one hundred yards on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts petitioning for the work, and each of them that can qualify will get a part of the big contract from General Goethals' corporation, which has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for this part of the war undertaking. These yards are small and large, ranging all the way from capacity for building one vessel at a time to twenty-five. Much of the material will be standardized, and this, together with some uniformity of method and organization in all the yards engaged in the operation, will hasten results. It is estimated now that it will require about four months from the laying of a keel to the pushing of the hull off the ways and then another month or six weeks for completing the vessel for her work.

Sails will not be used on the wooden vessels, not even as auxiliary power, because the spread of canvas would materially add to the visibility. As it is, one of these vessels will be visible from the deck of a submarine cruising on the surface at least five miles away under normal weather conditions, and the submarine can travel seventeen knots to the cargo boat's twelve. However, the chief reliance of this argosy method of getting food and munitions to Europe is not to be in the speed or defensive power of a unit, for many



Photos by American Press Association.

TYPE OF WOODEN SHIPS NOW BEING BUILT.

cut down to hoisting derricks and a stumpy smokestack sticking up about midship and you will get a mental picture of the proposed emergency craft.

Our Chief Service.

To build these new ships, as well as to supply the food and munitions they will carry and the money to pay the bills, is the chief service which this country is preparing to render to her European allies, aside from her actual military participation in the war. Already plans have been adopted for the construction of 1,000 of the wooden vessels and an undetermined number of steel ships, which will a cure the feeding of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. "Submarines or no submarines," as President Wilson put it in his proclamation to Americans.

The work is in charge of the federal shipping board, and its subsidiary emergency shipbuilding corporation. Both William Denman, chairman of the board, and Major General Charles D. Smith, head of the corporation, are confident that America has found the right answer to Von Tirpitz.

The wooden, started as briefly as possible in terms of tonnage, is this: The German submarines are now destroying cargo ships at the rate of 50,000 tons a month, the equivalent of the entire Hamburg American fleet, according to the latest report to the British parliament. The estimated new output from American shipyards will be at the rate of 200,000 tons a month in the wooden vessels and 120,000 tons a month in steel ships. That would still leave a balance of 180,000 tons a month in favor of Germany if the allies were obliged to depend entirely on new construction.

Great Reserve Supply.

But the case is not nearly so bad as that. Taking everything still ahead of the seven seas, there is a total world tonnage of something over 200,000,000 tons as a reserve supply to draw upon as fast as the U-boat depredations render it necessary to divert ships from their normal trade routes to make emergency voyages for the aid of the allies of the United States.

Hence the smile of the food in the hole.

The idea of building wooden ships in this steel age, at first scorned and ridiculed by the naval architects of the country as impossible and absurd, came to the shipping board from two separate sources almost simultaneously, and the two men to whom the credit belongs are P. A. S. Franklin, Clark of New York and E. A. Eustis of Boston, both young mining engineers, who had never heard of each other and neither of whom has had any experience in

there just one of him with the same idea. Then the two mining engineers got together, under the supervision of the shipping board, to perfect the details of a project at which marine engineers had scoffed.

Capacity of 3,500 Tons.

The approved outcome is a model, from which the thousand craft will be built, for a steam vessel 290 feet over all, 66 feet beam and 26 feet depth. Each vessel will have a cargo capacity for 3,500 tons and will draw twelve feet when light.

The power will be from steam engines with old fashioned water tube boilers, using crude oil for fuel and with some burning device for reducing to a minimum the amount of visible smoke. The ordinary cruising speed will be ten knots an hour, with an emergency capacity in a danger zone of twelve or thirteen knots. In addition to her engine for motive power, each boat will be equipped with eight hoisting engines.

Under emergency conditions and under the stress of great need for supplies on the other side each of these vessels should be able to make ten round trips a year between American and English or French ports. So at that rate the entire fleet would be able to convey to our allies 270,000 tons of supplies in a twelve-month, which does not suggest a victory for Germany by means of the starvation method.

To that must be added what the merchant ships now afloat can do and the capacity of the new steel vessels of moderate size which the shipping board hopes to turn out at the rate of 120,000 tons a month as soon as a plan, now under way, of readjusting the steel supply can be put into effect. This plan, roughly, is to divert some of the steel already pledged to the navy department for big warship construction that could not be finished for two or three years to other war and war-commerce purposes that may be put through within six months.

Each to Cost \$300,000.

The cost of building and equipping each wooden vessel will be \$300,000, or just about half the cost of a steel vessel of the same capacity. To construct the entire fleet of a thousand boats will take a billion board feet of timber, but this is not a drop in the bucket as compared with the country's annual supply of new lumber. Something like 100,000,000,000 feet were cut last year.

New timber of the Pacific coast, says Mr. Denman, can be subjected to a very simple treatment and then put into a vessel in the course of ordinary

of them may be lost, but in the numerical strength of the fleet, the almost endless chain of boats doing the needed work, submarines or no submarines.

Carry Guns? Of Course.

But they are going to be defended, too, and therein lies a great idea of Chairman Denman of making the wooden fleet not only serve the material needs of our allies, but also having it confer upon this country an incidental, psychological benefit by instilling into the middle west an interest in the love of the sea. Each boat will be manned by a crew of about thirty-five sailors, but in addition to them there will be a fighting group of young men large enough to man the guns.

"All attempts in this country to put through wise legislation for the benefit of a merchant marine," said Mr. Denman at the office of the shipping board in Washington the other day, "have been hampered by the lack of interest or positive opposition on the part of the congressmen from states away from the coasts, particularly the middle western men. That has been due largely to the fact that those sections of the country are so far away from the sea that they have no interest in or knowledge of it. The glamour of the ocean and the tone of salt air never got far enough inland to create that sentiment for the sea that is a necessary impetus for building up a merchant marine."

A Dissected Plateau.

Standing on a hilltop almost anywhere in New England on a clear day and looking around at the horizon one notices that the high level surfaces of one hill after another approach the plane of the circular sky line. It requires but little imagination to recognize in the successive hilltops the remains of the even and continuous surface of what was once a great plain, from which the valleys of today have been carved by the erosive action of flowing water. This is most easily recognized from a considerable elevation, especially in the broad upland high level areas of western Massachusetts at Whitehall hills, on the Mohawk trail. This is termed a dissected plateau.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

Cultivating the Soil.

Nitrogen is the most costly and most necessary of all elements of fertilizers, and therefore anything aiding nitrogen tends to increase fertility. Deep stirring is one solution, and the longer a soil has been cultivated the deeper and more thoroughly should it be stirred. Rich virgin soils should be plowed more shallow or too much surface fertilization takes place, resulting in rank vegetation.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

YOU may be one of the thousands of people who have planned to buy a Paige Linwood "Six-39" this spring. If so, let us suggest that you place your order immediately.

There is a tremendous demand for these beautiful five-passenger models. Orders are pouring into the factory from all sections of the country, and it is a foregone conclusion that our "Linwood" production will fall far short of the demand.

Then, also, remember that the cost of manufacturing materials is steadily advancing. Each day it becomes more difficult—and consequently more expensive—to secure the steel, aluminum, copper and brass that are found in a car like the "Linwood."

Right now, you can buy one of these cars for \$1175. If you delay the matter too long, you may have to pay considerably more. Or, as we said in the beginning, it may be impossible to secure early delivery on a Linwood at any price.

Stratford	"Six-51" seven-passenger,	\$1495 f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield	"Six-46" seven-passenger,	\$1375 f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood	"Six-39" five-passenger,	\$1175 f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands	"Six-51" four-passenger,	\$1695 f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor	"Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger,	\$1175 f. o. b. Detroit
Limousine	"Six-51" seven-passenger,	\$2750 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan	"Six-51" seven-passenger,	\$2300 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan	"Six-39" five-passenger,	\$1775 f. o. b. Detroit
Town Car	"Six-51" seven-passenger,	\$2750 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.
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MY TIRED FEET ACHED FOR "TIZ"

Let your sore, swollen, aching feet spread out in a bath of "Tiz."



Just take your shoes off and then put those weary, shoe-crinkled, aching, burning, corn-pocked, blisters-tortured feet of yours in a "Tiz" bath. Your toes will wriggle with joy; they'll look up at you and almost talk and then they'll take another dive in that "Tiz" bath. When your feet feel like lumps of lead—all tired out—just try "Tiz." It's grand—it's glorious. Your feet will dance with joy; also you will find all pain gone from corns, callouses and bunions. There's nothing like "Tiz." It's the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up your feet and cause foot torture. Get a 2-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug or department store—don't wait. Ah! how glad your feet get! How comfortable your shoes feel! You can wear shoes a size smaller if you desire.

INVITATION FOR PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's office, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1917. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m. May 21, 1917, and then opened for review and grading at the U. S. post office, Oneonta, N. Y., in accordance with the drawing, specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the architect in the district of the supervising architect, James A. Wetmore, architect-superintending architect.

BATAVIA Security Tires

are there in a tight place—when you jam on the brake hard and hope that the four wheels under you will play fair.

And because they are reliable in a crisis—because they hold in emergencies—you can depend on it that their high grade furnishes a wearability that will stand up under the strain of everyday routine. And that's more important, for the emergency is the exception but routine wear goes on forever.

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

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Is your car tired—or are you? Try BATAVIA

Townsend Hardware Co. Distributors.

If You Want Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Cards, Invitations, Etc., Phone The Herald

Let's Get Serious

When I'm to be hurried or worried,
When I'm to prepare for a fuss,
When I'm to prepare for a fuss,
When I'm to prepare for a fuss,
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PETAIN COMMANDS.

New French Chief of Staff
Directs the Allied Armies.



General Petain, who commanded the French army defending Verdun during the critical stages of the battle in February and March, 1916, has been appointed chief of staff. It is understood that General Petain has been given command not only of the French army, superseding General Nivelle, but of the British and Belgian forces as well and perhaps of the Italian army.

MOTION PICTURES IN CHINA.

There Were Lively Times For the Man Who Introduced Them.

At the end of the Russo-Japanese war, says the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Brodsky, a native of Odessa, Russia, came to San Francisco. After the great San Francisco fire he left the city with an old motion picture machine and forty or fifty reels of "junk" film. With that he sailed for the Orient. The motion picture was unknown in China when he reached there with his paraphernalia, and he ran into many dangers in showing his wares. To the natives his camera and projecting machine was a "magic box." He had to pay his first audiences to enter his theater, which, by the way, was only a tent. In that way he finally won the crowds.

Matters were progressing well when Brodsky one day put on a wild west film in which a band of cowboys appeared on the screen, charging straight at the spectators and firing revolvers. The moment the audience saw those shooting cowboys bearing down upon them they rushed, panic stricken, from the tent theater, cutting their way out with knives.

After that the cautious natives were slow to come back. But finally Brodsky hit upon the plan of having a few Chinese come and examine the apparatus, pass their hands over the blank sheet that was the screen and assure themselves that there was nothing to hurt them.

Gradually he established picture theaters throughout the country until now there are eighty of them.

Once he was thrown into a Chinese jail, but finally made his escape after getting the whole populace into the jail to view his motion pictures. At another place he was to have been executed as a "devil," but he frightened the people and made them change their minds by telling them that he could easily put them on the screen and make them work there forever.

NAMING SUBMARINES.

First United States Undersea Boats Took Cognomens From Fish.

Every one knows what submarines are and what an important factor they have become in modern naval warfare. Their nomenclature is interesting, says the Popular Science Monthly.

In the United States navy the first of these craft were named for various kinds of fish and reptiles, and we had such odd cognomens as Adder, Moccasin, Pike, Sturgeon, Shark, Carp, Haddock, etc., on the naval lists. Before this list of piscatorial names ran out the system was changed, and designations of A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, etc., down to the more recent submarine authorized in 1915, known as the O class.

In general the numbers applied correspond to the particular lot in which they were constructed, and the letters closely follow the number of years since they were first built. In Germany they are all known as "U" boats, the "U" being the first letter of unterseeboot, meaning submarine.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Prevent Illness.

The laws of health have, every one, a penalty attached, and ignorance is never accepted by nature as an excuse.

Prevent illness. Build up the natural defensive resources of the body. Use the automatic scavenger system with which you are supplied, but do not make the mistake of thinking that you can neglect it at pleasure and then escape by whipping it up with irritating drugs. Drink freely of clear water. Eat to satisfaction rather than repletion, and let the diet be of good quality. Never let the drudgery of daily routine obscure the end for which you live. A rush of work is not legitimate excuse for progressive suicide.

As Pythagoras has wisely said, "Have thou moderation in all things, keep thyself from wild joy and from wallowing sorrow, strive to hold thy soul in harmony and concord, like the strings of a well tuned harp."

JOLLY AND WITTY
WAS JOE CHOATE

As Noted For His Jokes as
For Great Legal Lore.

A FEW RANDOM STORIES

Delicate and Beautiful Tributes Paid to His Wife—How He Characterized Richard Croker, the Tammany Boss. Some of His Famous Witticisms and Other Anecdotes of His Life.

With the death of Joseph H. Choate, noted lawyer and former ambassador to England, the world is distinctly poorer. As an after dinner speaker he ranked among the first in the land, and his fame extended beyond the seas.

His name had been mentioned for a congressional nomination while he was still in his thirties; but, although an active participant in political as well as philanthropic movements in these first years of his success, he did not seek office. He had but one ambition, which he put into words himself, an ambition which in time he was to achieve.

"I'd rather be the leading advocate of the American bar," he would say, "than be president of the United States."

"And what would you want to be if you ceased to be Joseph H. Choate?" some one asked him whimsically on a much later occasion.

"I should want to be," he answered quickly, with a bow and a smile to his wife, "Mrs. Choate's second husband."

Choate's Advice.

Joe Choate had a reserve fund of the unexpected. Some American dishes were served up at a breakfast party in England, one being ham and eggs. A young lady at the ambassador's right was ignorant of the slippery ways of fried eggs on a dish, so she accidentally spilled the contents of her plate.

"Oh, Mr. Choate," she exclaimed, "I don't know what to do, for I've dropped an egg on the floor." And Choate replied:

"If I were you I'd cackle."

A Famous Witticism.

One of Choate's witticisms which has been most frequently repeated was uttered in the Peabody-Cesula libel case, which turned upon the authenticity of some alleged antique statues. It was charged, among other things, that a certain figure of Venus had been worked over and made into a Hope. A witness had sworn that the statue as it then appeared was different from the way it looked when first taken out of the packing box.

"Lost flesh in the hot weather, I suppose?" suggested Choate.

"My learned brother is so fond of making jests that he overlooks some of the serious points in the testimony," interposed the counsel for the other side. "Now, if my learned brother—" "Pray don't drag me in all the time," interrupted Choate rather tartly. "I'm not on trial here. Please go on with the business in hand and leave me out."

"Leave my learned brother out!" exclaimed the opposing counsel, with mock alarm. "Why, we might as well leave out Venus herself!"

"Oh, very well," returned Choate; "leave me out with Venus and I won't object!"

Choate and Croker.

His opinion of Richard Croker, the Tammany boss, was freely expressed by Mr. Choate in addresses in the New York state campaign of 1898. At a meeting in Chickering hall, in replying to an attack by Croker, he said, "I must say I regard it as the highest compliment for any respectable citizen to be abused by him." At the same meeting he said:

"Well, this audience looks to me like a good, old fashioned audience who remember things they have read in the Bible. Croker's speech and why he spoke recall to my mind the familiar story of Balaam's ass. And in two or three points Mr. Croker reminds us of that very celebrated beast of burden. In the first place, until the ass spoke nobody in the world imagined what a perfect ass he was. If he had not spoken he would have passed into history as an average, ordinary, silent ass who carried Balaam on his way, but when he spoke he was distinguished over all other asses in the land."

As a Speaker.

Mr. Choate always was droll, seemingly genial and having a very pleasant time.

His first address that really gave him the nation as an audience was the one he made at the opening of the Ladies' Sanitary fair back in early civil war days. But when talking to a group of Radcliffe alumnae in the Hotel Manhattan almost thirty-six years later he gave, with his usual graceful charm and gallantry, his own idea of what he considered his best speech.

"I made it to an audience consisting of one young lady some forty years ago," he said, with a glance and bow toward Mrs. Choate, who sat across the table from him at the Radcliffe girls' luncheon. "That was the shortest and, I am quite sure, altogether the most difficult and at the same time the most successful speech in my life."

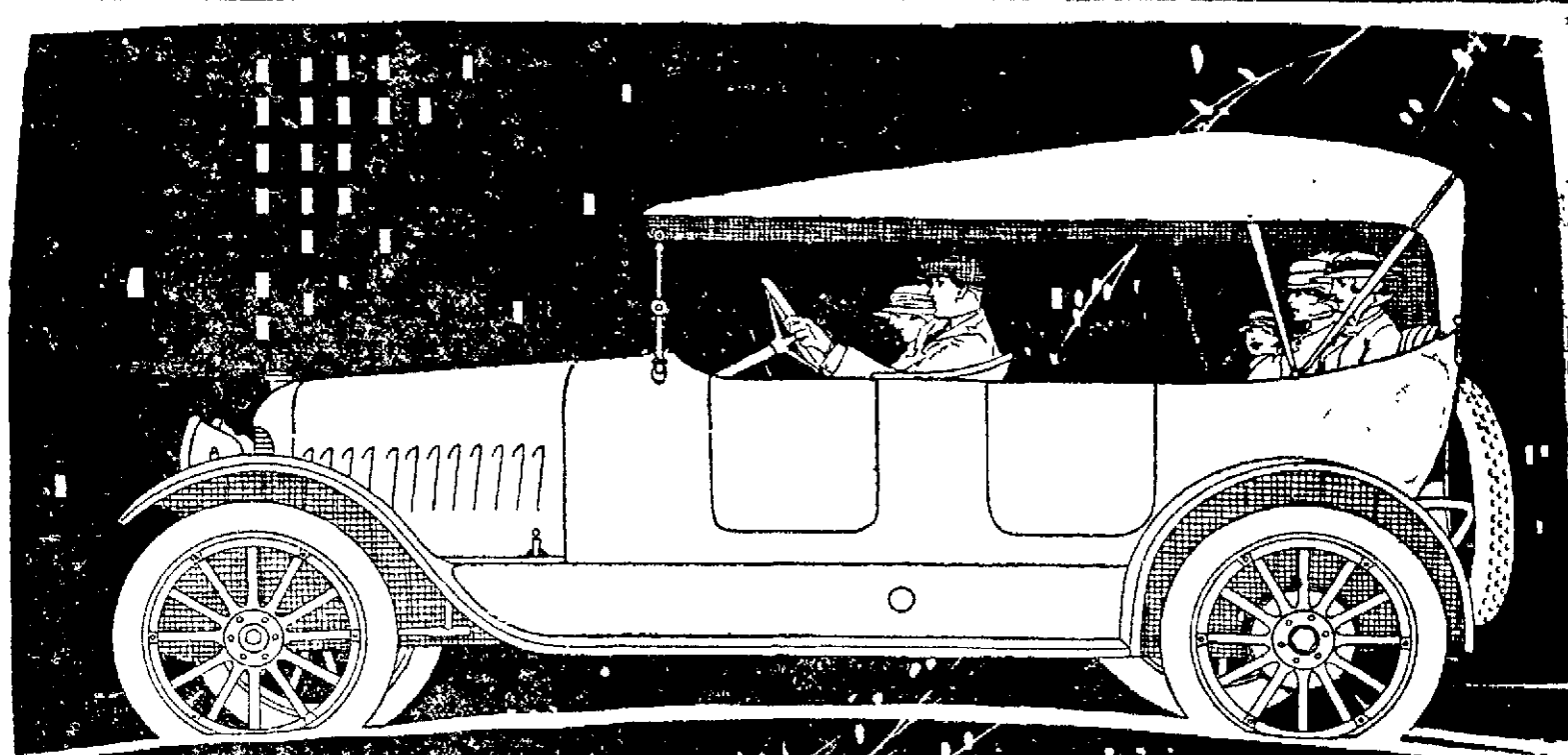
That "audience consisting of one young lady" was the then Miss Caroline Dutcher Sterling, a young lady born at Cleveland, O., who subsequently became Mrs. Choate.

A String to Them.

Mrs. Flatbush—What became of that string of pearls your husband was going to give you? Mrs. Bensonhurst—Oh, he had hold of the string.—Yonkers Statesman.

Crops First; Courts Wait.

Federal court in Alabama postponed May term so farmers may have time for planting their crops.

There Will Never Be A Better Time
To Buy An Automobile Than Now!

MOTOR car prices touched the bottom a year ago—they will never be as low as they were then. Your motor dollar has higher purchasing power right now than you can expect it to have in the future. The high prices of materials and labor which have been brought about by the war will be maintained for years after actual hostilities cease. The whole world will have to replace billions of dollars worth of machinery and equipment that has been destroyed.

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